

Routes to tour in Germany

The German Alpine Route

German roads will get you there – so why not try the Alpine foothills with their impressive view of the Alps in silhouette? The route we recommend is 290 miles long. From it, at altitudes of up to 3,300 ft, you can see well into the mountains.

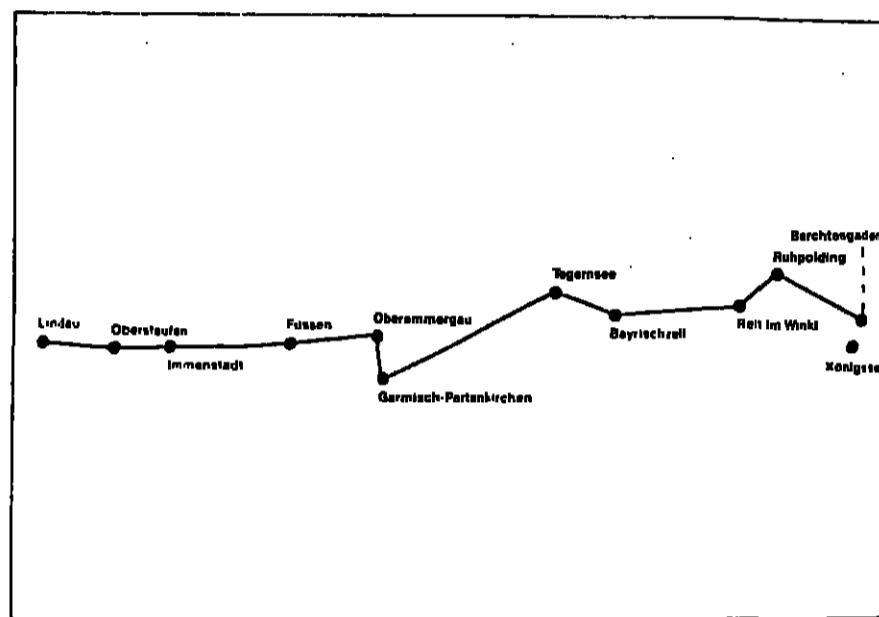
In Germany's deep south viewpoints everywhere beckon you to stop and look. From Lindau on Lake

Constance you pass through the western Allgäu plateau to the Allgäu uplands and the Berchtesgaden region. Spas and mountain villages off the beaten track are easily reached via side roads. Winter sports resorts such as Garmisch-Partenkirchen and the Zugspitze, Germany's tallest peak, or Berchtesgaden and the Watzmann must not be missed. Nor must Neuschwanstein, with its fairytale castle, or Oberammergau, home of the world-famous Passion Play.

Visit Germany and let the Alpine Route be your guide.

- 1 Oberammergau
- 2 Königssee
- 3 Lindau
- 4 Neuschwanstein Castle

DZT DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE
FOR TOURISMUS EV
Beethovenstrasse 69, D-6000 Frankfurt/M.



The German Tribune

Hamburg, 11 September 1988
Twenty-seventh year - No. 1339 - By air

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

C 20725 C
ISSN 0016-8858
DEPOSE A BX X

Air-show crash revives issue of Allied rights in Germany

The Ramstein air show tragedy has caused more than shock and horror. It has also caused amazement that the Allied air forces can apparently do just what they want to in Germany.

The public don't like it. Nor does the Bonn government.

What it amounts to is the rediscovery of something that had almost been forgotten: the fact that residual Allied rights remain and are based on treaty commitments.

This is only partly due to the fact that there have never been serious disputes about these rights, some of which have existed for 25 years. Changing political awareness in the Federal Republic is a contributory factor.

A German public that felt deeply satisfied at having qualified so soon after the war as a partner of the Western world on a basis of almost equal rights has become a public which feels equal rights are self-evident.

The feeling of being the political equal of and entitled to the same rights

To this day the Allied military presence is based both on treaties with the Federal Republic and on Four-Power agreements reached in 1944 and 1945.

This twofold status distinguishes them from the legal status of forces stationed in other Nato countries.

Special features apply not only to the Allies' right to station troops in Germany; they also apply to legal ties between these forces and Germany.

But it means risks when we forget how we reached this position and what distinguishes it from the position enjoyed by Bonn's allies, that is, the degree of German sovereignty.

Unlike its Nato allies, the Federal Republic of Germany is not a fully sovereign state. This fact, of which the experts are well aware, has invariably been largely ignored by politicians in the public debate.

These special rights apply in many sectors, materially the most important of which arguably being the right Allied units enjoy to hold land-based and airborne manoeuvres outside their bases.

The extent of these additional rights is not based solely on the need to keep Allied forces here combat-ready.

It is also due to the fact that this treaty replaced the occupation status which applied until 1955 and had in part to take the given facts into account. This

The "discovery" that our allies' military presence is linked with limitations in our own sovereignty may in certain circumstances be the starting-point for politically difficult demands.

So it is as well to recall the facts. To understand the Federal Republic's present predicament we must go back to 1945, the year in which the Allies' rights of occupation originated.

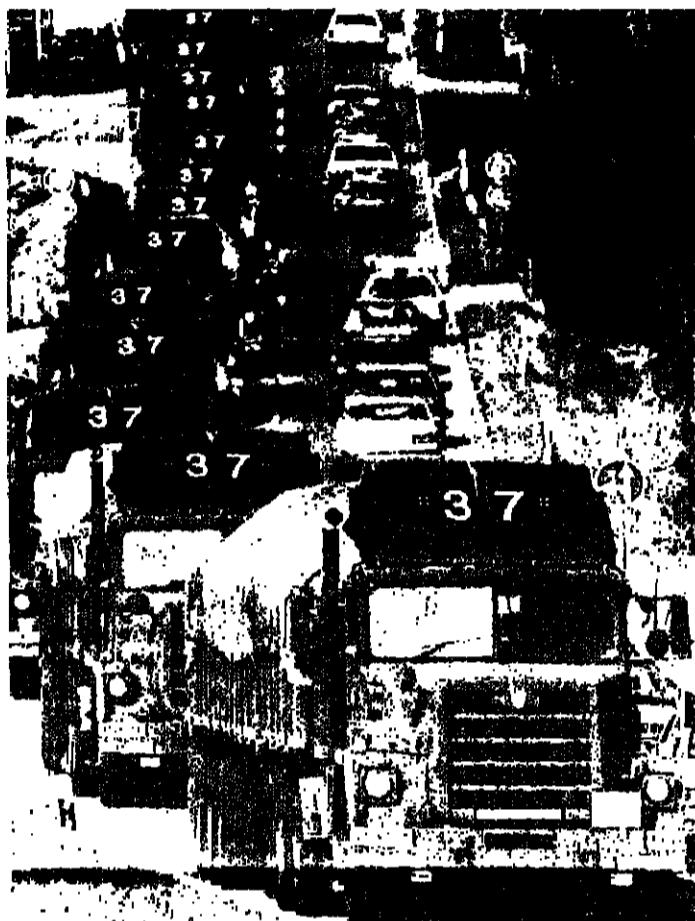
They still apply, except in Berlin,

all shows how far removed the Federal Republic was from being in a position to behave as an equal among equals. Germans should remember this mind when issues that were decided all those years ago suddenly assume relevance.

The Allies should in turn show political tact in exercising the legal rights laid down in those days. Otherwise German public opinion might decide that the treaties are a handicap and in a changing

This would be a fatal mistake for Nato unity.

Karl Feldmeyer
Frankfurter
Allgemeine Zeitung
5 September 1988



Dismantled missiles trucked out
The first nine Pershing-2 missiles leave the US base at Waldhelden, near Heilbronn, on their way to be scrapped under the terms of the INF Treaty.

(Photo: dpa)

Time to hit Ceausescu and his world of delusions

The Stalinist policies of Romania's despot, Nicolae Ceausescu, towards minorities is coming under heavier international fire.

The Bonn government has been cautious because it has not wanted to damage the chances of ethnic Germans wanting to get out. Until now, Bonn is now making its condemnation public.

Bon Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has publicised the contents of a letter he wrote to the Romanian foreign minister.

In the letter, Genscher expressed his "great concern" about Ceausescu's agricultural reform, which would result in the steamrolling of thousands of villages and the elimination of a long-standing European cultural heritage.

There are, however, forms of diplomatic escalation which are bound to hit Romania where it hurts, especially if the members of the European Community, with which Bucharest is hoping to draw up better trade agreements, were to adopt a common line.

The Vienna CSCE review conference would be the right forum for such an initiative.

The discussion of the "Ceausescu case" in this context would also force the Soviets to state their position more clearly on the question of human rights.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, 20 August 1988)

IN THIS ISSUE

PERSPECTIVE

Page 5
The treaty Moscow is still trying to forget about

AVIATION

Page 8
Bid to develop vertical take-off aircraft for both commercial and military use

Page 5
Solar-car building doctor aims to beat the bureaucrats

Page 13
THE ENVIRONMENT

Solar-car building doctor aims to beat the bureaucrats

Page 13
Next issue of THE GERMAN TRIBUNE will appear on 26 September

■ WORLD AFFAIRS

The power vacuum left by Zia, the skilful autocrat

Hannoversche Allgemeine

When Pakistan President Zia ul-Haq's plain green wooden coffin was lowered into his grave in Islamabad, 600 Afghan resistance fighters paid him particularly profound last respects.

They bore a green banner with the words: "The Afghan People Will Never Forget You." It was a leave-taking from their benefactor, a man who had espoused their cause, their holy war, like no other.

His sudden death in a plane crash has left a dangerous power vacuum in a region already beset by serious unrest.

The unsolved question of who is to take over his political legacy creates further uncertainty, especially among the Afghans. A player of immense importance in the Afghanistan game, the confidante of Afghan politicians in exile and the United States alike, is suddenly out of the running.

Zia's policy was calculable for the Afghans. He was a fanatical Moslem who felt Soviet troops in Afghanistan were as sinister as the Moslem resistance did. He felt Pakistan's western border was threatened by Soviet expansionism.

Given the precarious situation on Pakistan's eastern border, where the all-powerful arch-enemy India, coddled by the Soviet Union, was ready to pounce, Pakistan and the United States exerted the crucial pressure that led, in the final analysis, to the Soviet withdrawal. The roles played by Pakistan and the

That was why he supported the Afgh-

United States have been crowned with success. America bankrolled the resistance and Pakistan was its paymaster.

It was naturally in Zia's interest to maintain what, for him, was a most convenient state of affairs for as long as possible. He could only be sure of further billions in US backing and close ties with Washington for as long as the war in Afghanistan continued to smoulder.

The Geneva peace agreement was basically not in keeping with Zia's strategy, and he was most reluctantly persuaded by the United States to agree to its terms.

Having done so, he left no stone unturned in his attempts to torpedo the agreement and transform the planned Soviet withdrawal into a military defeat. That made him one of Moscow's most dangerous enemies.

If the plane crash in which he died proves to have been due to a bomb, an accusing finger is bound to be pointed at the KGB.

Zia's death has certainly given the Soviet Union a temporary breathing-space. His successors could well be tempted to seek a solution to the Afghan problem in the form of a compromise with Moscow and, maybe, even with the Communists in Kabul.

The millions of refugees impose a heavy burden on Pakistan. The sooner a solution is found, the sooner they can return to Afghanistan. That would even take Pakistan out of the line of fire of Soviet propaganda.

A compromise might arguably be in America's interest. Zia's idea of an Afghan fundamentalist, a "second Khomeini," assuming power in Kabul is one that Washington would find hard indeed to stomach.

The war in Afghanistan made Pakistan the cornerstone of US strategy in Central Asia. Had it not been for Zia's assistance America would hardly have been in a position to bring influence to bear on events in the region.

Pakistan and the United States exerted the crucial pressure that led, in the final analysis, to the Soviet withdrawal. The roles played by Pakistan and the

That was why he supported the Afgh-

Gernot Müller-Sertén
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 25 August 1988)

Pinochet's nomination ensures a trial of strength in Chile

As he plans to win approval with the slogan "me or chaos" he could point to streetfighting as an ideal example of the threat of chaos.

That is why Opposition leaders have called on their supporters to demonstrate their dissatisfaction but also appealed to them to steer clear of violence and provocation.

Extremists in contrast continue to pursue their stated goal of making Chile ungovernable in any way they can.

Over the past 15 years the regime has stockpiled enough dynamite for a succession of explosions.

General Pinochet's brief speech to his admirers after his nomination indicates that he has taken up the challenge. The 72-year-old general painted a grim picture of the continued threat posed by "communism."

That, of course, was an admission that the regime has failed so far to keep its original promise to eliminate communism entirely.

General Pinochet also said that civilian politicians of all persuasions were not yet capable of running the country. Given the notorious disunity of the Opposition this argument could carry some weight.

On the other hand, a series of riots in advance of the plebiscite could well suit the dictator down to the ground.

Fritz René Allemann
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger,
Cologne, 1 September 1988)

That also means that the plebiscite campaign, now officially begun but unofficially in progress for some time, will drive an even greater wedge between supporters and opponents of the regime.

Individual members of the junta may have created the impression, in previous public statements, that the decision was by no means a foregone conclusion.

But they were either deluding themselves or, more likely, trying to pull the wool over the public's eyes.

The announcement that General Pinochet is the name that will be on the ballot form has an advantage over the proposal, backed by the Roman Catholic bishops, to nominate a consensus candidate on whom the General's opponents could agree.

His candidacy clarifies matters, and not only for the extreme left-wingers, who agreed very late in the day to have anything to do with the plebiscite.

General Pinochet is the ideal candidate for both moderate democrats and dyed-in-the-wool conservatives. He is so widely detested that his candidacy should mobilise all opponents of the authoritarian regime to the greatest possible extent.

On the other hand, a series of riots in advance of the plebiscite could well suit the dictator down to the ground.

Moving towards a solution in Cyprus

United Nations secretary-general Perez de Cuellar has proved an extremely skilful negotiator of late. He is chairing the negotiations on a peace settlement in the Gulf War. He has now come much closer to his longstanding aim of settling the Cyprus conflict.

The services of an intermediary can naturally only be used when the time is right, politically speaking. The meeting between Greek Cypriot President George Vassiliou and Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash was held in more favourable circumstances than anyone could have hoped for only a few months ago.

The groundwork was laid mainly by the meetings between Greek Premier Andreas Papandreou and Turkish Premier Turgut Özal, both of whom showed readiness to seek solutions to their longstanding disputes.

They also agreed that a settlement of immediate bilateral problems, mainly menning disputes in the Aegean, could only be expected once the irksome Cyprus dispute was resolved.

In the circumstances Mr Vassiliou's election as Greek Cypriot head of state was a real stroke of good luck. He promptly showed he was willing to start clearing obstacles that were largely the handiwork of his predecessor, Mr Kyriakou.

Señor Pérez de Cuellar was then able to resurrect his 1985 Cyprus plan, which was stymied at the time by Turkish resistance. He proposed a federation and a transitional government once the Turkish troops sent in in 1974 were withdrawn.

The Turkish forces still present a serious problem. Turkey so far having insisted that their withdrawal would be subject to a political solution having been agreed.

This was a condition the Greeks found unacceptable. It was, in the final analysis, a matter of trust and confidence. When the UN secretary-general first submitted his proposal Athens and Ankara were still implacably at odds.

They are now keen to foster mutual confidence. So the question "who does what first" need no longer be seen as paramount.

Humanitarian problems now dominate the fore. What is to become of Greek Cypriots who were forced to flee from the Turkish-occupied north and what, for that matter, of Turkish migrants?

Difficult though these problems may be to solve, hopes are fostered by the fact that the two sides have already agreed on a timetable within the framework of which they propose to reach agreement.

As he plans to win approval with the slogan "me or chaos" he could point to streetfighting as an ideal example of the threat of chaos.

That is why Opposition leaders have called on their supporters to demonstrate their dissatisfaction but also appealed to them to steer clear of violence and provocation.

Extremists in contrast continue to pursue their stated goal of making Chile ungovernable in any way they can.

Over the past 15 years the regime has stockpiled enough dynamite for a succession of explosions.

General Pinochet's brief speech to his admirers after his nomination indicates that he has taken up the challenge. The 72-year-old general painted a grim picture of the continued threat posed by "communism."

That, of course, was an admission that the regime has failed so far to keep its original promise to eliminate communism entirely.

General Pinochet also said that civilian politicians of all persuasions were not yet capable of running the country. Given the notorious disunity of the Opposition this argument could carry some weight.

On the other hand, a series of riots in advance of the plebiscite could well suit the dictator down to the ground.

Fritz René Allemann
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger,
Cologne, 1 September 1988)

■ SPD CONFERENCE

Boosts for women and Vogel but not for Lafontaine

The Social Democrats have decided that women are to get at least 40 per cent of party positions by 1994 and of its seats in parliaments by 1998. This was decided at the annual conference of the party. Hans-Jochen Vogel, who was chosen party president in place to Willy Brandt just over a year ago, was re-elected by a whopping majority, which indicates that he is no longer regarded as a stop-gap until someone more acceptable comes along. With the next general election in 1990, much interest was on Vogel and the Premier of Saarland, Oskar Lafontaine, both of whom are front-runners for selection as candidate for chancellor. Lafontaine received a rebuke by doing badly in the poll for chairman. His comments about high wages being a cause of unemployment and remarks on other social issues have angered the trade union factions of the party. The reports on this page cover various aspects of the conference.

This is where the congress came a cropper.

The question of who should lead the SPD into the 1990s remains unanswered.

With the exception of the first woman to be voted into the party's higher echelons as SPD deputy chairwoman, Herta Däubler-Gmelin, the party's leading politicians already look pretty worn out.

The defeated SPD chancellor candidate last year, Johannes Rau, has shown no inclination to try his luck a second time.

Although the party chairman, Hans-Jochen Vogel, was the defeated candidate in the 1983 election he is unlikely to waive the opportunity of another campaign against Chancellor Helmut Kohl in 1990.

The party congress in Münster was the first "test" for Vogel in his role as both party-chairman-and-parliamentary-party-leader.

The party has prescribed itself a new economic policy programme, in which it even claims to have found a solution to mass unemployment.

At a time of stagnating membership figures it hopes that more women will now be mobilised in the wake of the resolutions.

This new feeling of solidarity in the party and for Vogel had adverse implications for Oskar Lafontaine, the only politician in the party's "triumvirate" (Vogel, Rau, Lafontaine) never beaten in a parliamentary election.

Both the SPD and the CDU have announced their intentions to open up the party towards the political centre.

Both parties have realised that they need to mobilise greater support to feel certain about being able to regain or retain power in 1990.

Rudolf Strack
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 2 September 1988)



Conference high note: from left, Oskar Lafontaine, Herta Däubler-Gmelin, Johannes Rau.

A Ladies' Day but some doubts persist

The first day of the SPD party congress in Münster was Ladies' Day. The SPD is the first major party to adopt a fixed quota for women.

A third of all party jobs and the party's parliamentary seats must be allocated to women from next year and 40 per cent from 1994. Although the decision was almost unanimously welcomed, the party is going to find it difficult to put the rule into practice.

Right from the start the opponents to the idea were out on a limb. Legal objections as well as fears that not enough women would campaign as candidates for the jobs available were dismissed.

Warnings that the party which abolished the class system of franchise was now, at the end of the 20th century, introducing an electoral system based on inverted sex discrimination, also went unheeded.

The congress obviously felt that the move was long overdue, even though it is not clear whether all those who voted in favour of the new rule had firm convictions on the issue.

There were more unofficial doubts than the final vote would suggest. The vote was the result of a bad conscience. Although there are files and files of resolutions of the SPD on equal rights for women in political activities things never quite worked out the way they were planned.

The percentage of women involved in party-political work remained unsatisfactorily low.

However, only time will tell whether the proposal really is a historical move, as Schleswig-Holstein Premier Björn Engelsmann remarked.

It may be possible to find enough career women for jobs in the Bundestag or in state assemblies. Motivating enough to become involved at a local level, to find the time between housework and job, will be tougher.

Re-elected party chairman Hans-Jochen Vogel was one of the main advocates of the quota rule — a fact reflected in the vote.

Delegates who voted against demonstrated courage. Not only party pushes will feel that it is tantamount to a special privilege for female members.

Nevertheless, the delegates' response was just as acclamatory as to Willy Brandt's.

The party congress has done him the world of good. Achim Melchers
(Westdeutsche Allgemeine, Essen, 2 September 1988)

Huge vote of confidence for chairman

Hans-Jochen Vogel has been re-elected SPD party chairman by an astonishing majority — 98.8 per cent of the delegates voted for him at the conference in Münster.

The vote has correctly been interpreted as a confirmation of Vogel's popularity, of being picked as the party's chancellor candidate in 1990.

The delegates gave the Premier of Saarland, Oskar Lafontaine, a mere 68.3 per cent of their votes in his bid for chairman. That amounts to a slap in the face.

Lafontaine lacks the ability Vogel embodies — that of being a force for integration. And he is perhaps too inexperienced in dealing with opponents within the party.

He has never tried to win their support. Instead, he has always felt that provocation is a virtue.

Nevertheless, the delegates' response was just as acclamatory as to Willy Brandt's.

This was not merely encouragement for the regional election in North Rhine-Westphalia in 1990 or gratitude

for Rau's campaign as leading general election candidate in 1986/1987. The voting showed that Rau can still count on his party's backing.

Originally the Vogel/Rau/Lafontaine team did not want a woman to join them as the head of the party. All three were used to each other and at least refrained from getting in each other's way.

For the first time in the party's history a woman has been elected as deputy party chairwoman.

Herta Däubler-Gmelin's success is a consequence of the vote on the allocation of a fixed percentage of female party members to party posts.

It remains to be seen whether the party will benefit as a result or whether new alliances will emerge.

Vogel was re-elected with such an overwhelming majority that he will have no trouble coping with possible difficulties.

The party congress has done him the world of good.

Klaus-J. Grath
(Lübecker Nachrichten, 31 August 1988)

■ AIR-SHOW DISASTER

Furious debate about what to do next

A furious debate over military air shows has been unleashed in Britain, Germany and Italy following the disaster at Ramstein air base, near Kaiserslautern, where nearly 50 people were killed and more than 300 injured — many seriously — after three Italian jets collided and disintegrated. The Bonn government immediately announced a ban on displays. The Americans, who use Ramstein as a base, say this is going too far. The Italian team, the Frecce Tricolori (the tri-colour arrows) will continue flying, although their programme is to be cut back. The articles on this page look at various aspects of the controversy.

Hundreds injured and a rising death toll form part of the swathe of destruction wrought by pilots of the Frecce Tricolori Squadron.

The squadron is named after one of its aerobatic hallmarks: parallel trails of exhaust fumes in the Italian national colours green, white and red.

At Ramstein, the daring young men were a little too daring and were directly to blame — but it's not only their fault.

Part of the blame lies with air force brass who take pride in seeing aircraft fly past crowds of spectators at an altitude of less than 50 metres.

The blame also lies with military planners of such displays, including politicians who blandly dismiss warnings and protests as "constantly recurring phenomena".

Minister's ban: legal grey area

After Ramstein people are still wondering whether Bonn Defence Minister Rupert Scholz is in any position, let alone entitled, to ban Allied air shows in Germany.

Defence Ministry officials have entered the fray to explain that the Minister's ban on air shows of this kind "for all time" applied principally to demonstration flights by the Luftwaffe.

But what about Allied air forces with bases of their own in the Federal Republic of Germany? Ministry officials say the Minister's ruling must be understood primarily, where the Allies are concerned, as a "statement of political intent."

Officials have only just begun to read the legal provisions governing relations between German and Allied authorities.

Relations have run so smoothly for so many years that little or no consideration has been given to the legal niceties. After Ramstein they have been reviewed.

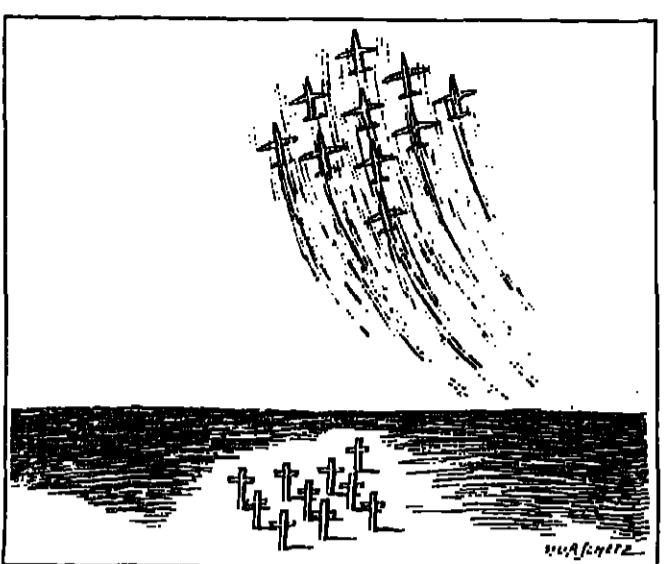
Article 3 of the 1963 amendments to the Nato troop statutes is said to be the crucial regulation. It calls for close cooperation between German and Allied authorities in the event of difficulties arising.

US ambassador Richard Burt says there is not the slightest need to refer to this provision. The United States, he said, "is keen to cooperate closely with the German government and the German people to ensure that nothing of the kind ever happens again."

Defense Ministry officials in Bonn note that the United States had already shown that what Mr Burt said was exactly what it meant.

An air show planned for 4 September at Hahn US Air Force base was called off voluntarily by the US authorities.

(Die Welt, Bonn, 31 August 1988)



Nice formation.

(Cartoon: Murschetz / Die Zeit)

No shortage of pilots for aerobatic units

Spectacular aerial displays in which jets shoot sky-high and flight squads hedge-hop overhead, performing complicated manoeuvres and criss-crossing at almost the speed of sound have thrilled millions of people in East and West for decades.

The more spectacular and the louder, the better. Warnings by airline pilots and environmentalists have been ignored.

Yet many of the millions of spectators who have been delighted over the years by the aerial feats of the daring young men in their flying machines would have had been less enthusiastic if they had known how many pilots have died over the years and what conditions they work in.

There isn't a single well-known aerobatics squadron in the world, and roughly two dozen come to mind, that hasn't lost many of its best pilots over the years.

This is as true of the US Blue Angels as it is of the Patrouille de France and of the British Red Arrows. The Red Arrows have lost nearly an entire squadron in the past few years, almost entirely in training.

At Ramstein, all that happened was what has repeatedly happened in training over deserted wasteland or out at sea.

Planes are usually flown almost wingtip to wingtip, often at speeds of 600-800kph (324-432 knots).

Pilots fly to the strict instructions of their squadron leader, who is constantly on the air, subject to a twofold strain as he too loops the loop and so on.

It is all learnt in years of training. And despite the fatal accidents to Britain's Red Arrows, the best young RAF pilots have always wanted to qualify for enrolment into this ace unit. And the story is much the same in other countries.

Even in the Bundeswehr there have been frequent attempts to set up a special squadron of this kind. The first serious attempt was promptly abandoned when, in the early 1960s, death struck in training.

The Defence Ministry decided against setting up a German aerobatics squadron. But that didn't end attempts to circumvent this ruling in practice.

The Vikings, a fleet air arm squadron from Egelsbach in Schleswig-Holstein, have performed impressively at many air shows, such as at Hanover.

Bans on flying over built-up areas or dense crowds have never been taken seriously and mostly ignored, even at Hanover, where an accident along Ramstein lines could never have been entirely ruled out.

Karl Morgenstern
(Nordwest Zeitung, Oldenburg, 30 August 1988)

Anyone who feels so inclined can learn

Continued on page 5

Where it happened: Ramstein, major US European base

Ramstein is the largest military airfield in Europe and reputed to be the most important US Air Force base in Europe.

Pershing 2 and cruise missiles airlifted from America to be stationed in Germany were flown there. So were reinforcements for US troop operations in the Middle East.

They include the USAF command and the Nato Central European air command staff.

Buck in the days of the war in Indo-

China, most supplies flown to Vietnam from Europe were shipped from Ramstein.

The base has been called the US aircraft carrier in Germany because of the military installations it houses.

Ramstein last hit the headlines when 17 people were injured in a terrorist bomb raid on the US headquarters building on 31 August 1981.

AP/dph.

(Nürnberg Nachrichten, 29 August 1988)

■ PERSPECTIVE

The treaty Moscow is still trying to forget about

WELT SONNTAG

tioning of Europe and the destruction of Poland as set up following the Treaty of Versailles were envisaged in the event of "territorial and political changes" in Europe.

These changes came about just a few days after the non-aggression pact was signed when Hitler invaded Poland.

In reply to the question by the author of this article as to when the Soviet Union would finally acknowledge the existence of the protocol it has so far insistently denied, the Soviet ambassador in Bonn, Valentin Falin, asked a question of his own: "Have you seen the original protocol?"

In the wake of growing glasnost and perestroika the sensational agreement has again become the centre of controversial discussion.

The Soviet Union must cast more light on this dark chapter in its history and tell its people that it was Stalin who, in August 1939, rid Hitler of his nightmare of a war on two fronts and paved the way for his conquest of the European Continent.

The original is not in German archives. At the time it was not kept in the general files of the Foreign Office in Berlin, but in the office of the Reich's Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop, and was destroyed along with other secret files in the final phase of the war.

However, a microfilm exists in the Political Archives of the Foreign Office in Bonn (Film No. 19, pages 182-183), which shows the document bearing the signatures of Germany's Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop and the Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov.

According to the protocol, the parti-



Until death us do part (which it did): Moscow Foreign Minister Molotov signs the non-aggression pact in 1939. At extreme left is German Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop; next to him is Stalin.

(Photo: Süddeutsche Zeitung)

The situation immediately before the outbreak of war is best described (including the latest historical insights) in a book published in Berlin in 1988 by the Cologne historian Andreas Hillgruber (publishers: Ullstein/Propyläen), entitled *Die Zersetzung Europas — Beiträge zur Weltkriegsperiode 1914 bis 1945*.

Hillgruber writes: "The decisive factor for Stalin — this should be particularly emphasised — was not territorial gains, but his will not to prevent the war but to indirectly trigger it — with Hitler as the 'unleashing' protagonist."

By rejecting the "Grand Alliance" with France and Britain and by signing the non-aggression pact with the expansionist German Reich, Stalin inadvertently invited the Soviet Union into the best position since the 1917 Revolution.

His strategy, the details of which are clearly outlined in original documents of that period, set out to push the "imperialist" states (in Stalin's eyes Germany, France, Britain, the USA and Japan) into a war of attrition so as to be able to decisively tip the scales in favour of the Soviet Union at the right moment.

Stalin hoped that the Soviet Union would be able to live in peace and to build up its armament potential while the other nations were engaged in battle.

It is obvious that Gorbachov does not view the "Pact with the Devil" (Hitler), which opened the "window to war" for an aggressive but, in terms of power and resources, weaker Germany, as a glorious chapter in the Soviet Union's history.

During his speech in 1987 on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution Gorbachov tried to justify the Hitler-Stalin pact, but yet again made no mention of the decisive secret supplementary protocol in which Hitler bought the support of the Soviet Union via his cynical philosophy of partitioning Europe.

The pact was the biggest intrigue in diplomatic history. It represented a Soviet policy option which was by no means ruled out by the war and post-war developments.

Germany still assumes a key political function for the Soviet Union.

In the opinion of a number of well-known historians the Hitler-Stalin pact was the culmination of the "Soviet search for an alliance with Germany", which began with the Treaty of Rapallo on 16 April 1922, and which, in line with political logic, was interrupted for an interim phase via the Stalin-Malenkó notes between 1952 and 1955.

The thread of this logic could be re-summed.

Herbert Kremp

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, 30 August 1988)

Politics at first hand

Detailed and objective information is what you need if you are to hold your own on politics and world affairs: facts on which to base your own political viewpoint.

Aussenpolitik, the quarterly foreign affairs review, gives you facts at first hand for an annual DM50 plus p&p.

Write today for a sample copy of the English edition, at no obligation, to the publishers, INTERPRESS GmbH, Hartwicusstr. 3-4, D-2000 Hamburg 76, Federal Republic of Germany. Tel. (040) 229 06 09.

— Coupon for a sample copy —

AUSSEN
POLITIK

German
Foreign Affairs
Review

Editorial Advisory Board:

Heinrich Bechtoldt

Editor-in-Chief

Hans Apel

Heribert von Borch

Klaus Ritter

Walter Scheel

Helmut Schmidt

Richard von Weizsäcker

Gerhard Wetting

Name _____

Address _____

Country _____

Profession _____

City _____

State _____

Postcode _____

Country _____

Date _____

Signature _____

Date _____

■ THE ECONOMY

Increase in exports gives production timely boost

Frankfurter Allgemeine

Exports in the first half of the year were up 19 per cent compared with the first half last year. This has caused a major boost to economic confidence.

It is true that the improvement has also had much to do with a recovery in the building industry, but the decisive reason for planned increase in production and investment has been the momentum in exports.

Exports have been called the engine of the economy. Before the beginning of this year, there had been long, sluggish periods.

These fits of the doldrums were linked to the slower economic pace of western industrialised trading partners and the revaluation of the deutschmark by 80 per cent against the dollar in comparison with 10 per cent against most important European currencies from early 1985 to the end of 1987.

But things have changed totally since the beginning of the year. The economies of Germany's most important trading partners, the EEC countries, has improved. This has meant a noticeable increase in demand for German products.

To this can be added the about-turn on currency markets. Since the beginning of the year the dollar has tended to rise. This has meant a devaluation of the mark of 17 per cent in a short space of time — in real terms more so when taking into consideration the changing rate of wage costs per unit of output.

There has been a trend for improvement in the competitive position of German suppliers. In dollar terms, German goods have become cheaper.

The healthy economic situation among trading partners and the improved competitive position have stimulated demand for German products.

The decisive upswing of the inflow of orders in manufacturing industries emanates clearly from demand from abroad.

In the second quarter of this year orders from abroad, in real terms and seasonally adjusted against the first quarter, increased a good three per cent, three times more strongly than domestic orders.

The capital goods industry has profited from this. This is true for road vehicle manufacture and the engineering industry.

Foreign orders in the car industry have ensured that production, not particularly brisk in the first few months of this year, is once again going at top speed.

In the engineering industry, one of the most important investment sectors, orders from abroad increased 21 per cent in real terms in the first half of the year (in comparison with the same period in 1987), three times more than domestic orders.

The electrical engineering industry, basic materials, chemicals producer goods and the iron and steel producing

industry also have improved export opportunities.

Over the next few months it is expected that developments in exports will be brisk. According to the latest economic survey by the Munich-based Ifo Institute businessmen expect improvements not only in consumption but also in investment.

Economic forecasters in western industrialised countries and for world trade as a whole have become increasingly more confident over the past few months.

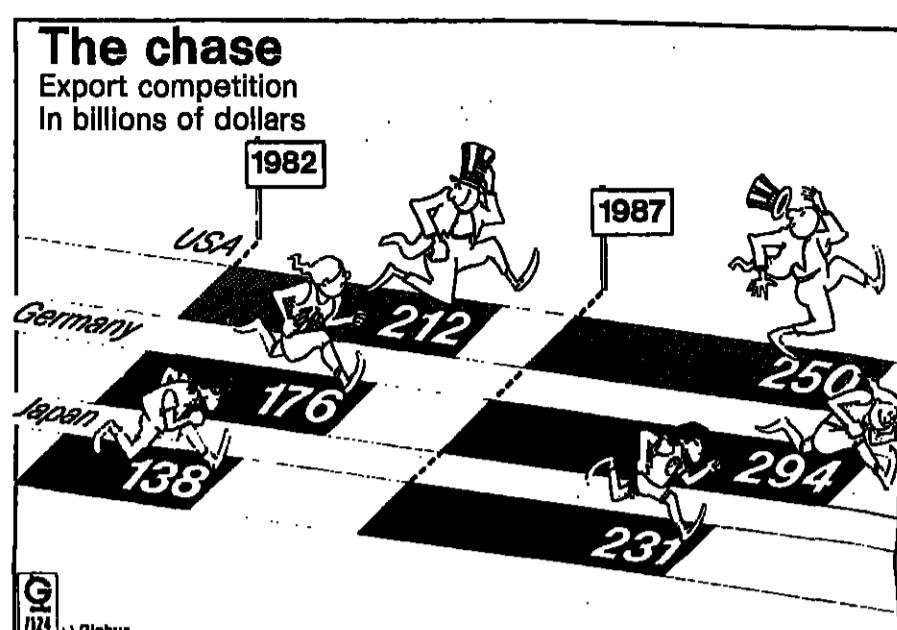
Observers see a new surge forward in the latest production figures from the United States, the most important industrial country and world trading partner.

It is expected that the US national product will increase four per cent in the third quarter of this year, after a three per cent increase in the third quarter.

Britain is in the eighth year of an upswing. It is expected that total economic performance will probably increase in real terms by 3.5 to four per cent in 1988.

Brisk expansion is expected in France and Italy, and in Japan demand and production are again growing outstandingly.

Growth this year in real terms among the industrialised countries as a



plus was DM14.2bn, the highest monthly surplus ever recorded.

In the first half of this year the trade surplus was DM59bn, exceeding the record set in the first half of last year.

It is obvious that it is difficult to run down the enormous export imbalance. Japan has made progress in reducing its surplus and the United States has gone some way towards reducing its trade deficit. But efforts in Tokyo and Washington are regarded as being insufficient.

As the Federal Republic's export prices have risen and import prices have fallen, it is not expected that the large trade surplus will be reduced for the time being despite the steep rise in imports during 1988. *Lothar Jülich*
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
für Deutschland, 24 August 1988)

As a result in June the export sur-

plus was DM14.2bn, the highest monthly surplus ever recorded.

In the first half of this year the trade surplus was DM59bn, exceeding the record set in the first half of last year.

It is obvious that it is difficult to run down the enormous export imbalance. Japan has made progress in reducing its surplus and the United States has gone some way towards reducing its trade deficit. But efforts in Tokyo and Washington are regarded as being insufficient.

As the Federal Republic's export prices have risen and import prices have fallen, it is not expected that the large trade surplus will be reduced for the time being despite the steep rise in imports during 1988. *Lothar Jülich*
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
für Deutschland, 24 August 1988)

As a result in June the export sur-

Signs of boom, but also of lesser ideals

We have become more modest. Compared with earlier periods, there has been a clear weakening in what the economy can perform.

A contributory factor has certainly been distressed sectors of the economy such as agriculture, coal, aviation and shipbuilding, on which the state has lavished care and attention. Structural changes can only be brought about to a limited extent.

Nevertheless there is restrained optimism about the future. It is expected that the Federal Republic will achieve a growth rate of two per cent in 1989, despite the burden of higher customs and excise duties.

At the end of the year the growth rate could be at the three per cent level. Otto Schleicher, state secretary at the Economic Affairs Ministry, believes the growth rate will be more than three per cent.

Compared with the same period last year the inflow of orders has increased steeply, led by domestic demand.

Private consumption has become a dominant stimulus to the economy taking up 50 per cent of gross national product.

Investment has increased from the poor state it was in a few years ago.

Exports are profiting clearly from the international demand. It is expected that imports will increase more markedly than exports — but for how long more?

The devaluation tendencies of the deutschmark continue to be a thorn in the side of the Bundesbank. The enor-

mous surplus on current account is unchanged.

Contrary to previous years sinking net exports of goods and services, in real terms, were no longer masked by sinking import prices, but the adjustment period will last a very long time.

One of the main dangers for future developments is to be found here. It must be taken into account that next year it can be assumed the international economic upswing will be threatened by the US.

No matter who moves into the White House, Washington will have to do something about the high budget deficit, he by increasing taxes or reducing state spending.

The economy has done well this year — hopefully there will be no unexpected fluctuations in exchange rates. There are no signs that this is likely.

The advantages of the major tax reform will only be felt in domestic demand in 1990.

The Bonn government assumes that the present growth rate can be maintained until 1992.

It remains to be seen if that is realistic. Certainly the Bonn government is prepared to introduce a few more reforms. But will that really lead to relief on costs?

The doubts will be particularly appropriate if workers should seek for a larger share of profits. That ought to awaken covetousness on both sides of the wage-negotiating table.

The dispute about shop-opening hours in the evening is yet another sign of how inflexible the German economy has become.

Hans-Jürgen Mahnke
(Die Welt, Bonn, 13 August 1988)

■ THE ECONOMY

Private detectives used to track down cowboys in the construction industry

Catching tax-dodgers in the building trade is difficult. But it is such a common practice that some chambers of trade hire private detectives to trace the cowboy firms.

Chambers of Trade (Handwerkskammer) represent bona fide tax-paying firms in the very trades that are hit by high taxes and price-cutting by cowboys.

The 'casually dressed' private eye strolls equally casually on to building site and chats with building workers he meets. But his educated eye is looking for clues that illegally employed bricklayers, tilers and fitters are being used.

The 'casually dressed' private eye strolls equally casually on to building site and chats with building workers he meets. But his educated eye is looking for clues that illegally employed bricklayers, tilers and fitters are being used.

In one recent case, the local government authority imposed a DM120,000 fine, the highest ever for 'black work,' as it is called in German, in the Rhine-Main region, after evidence provided by a private eye.

Working people have to pay more, can't afford to do so and turnover is hit. Full circle.

A journeyman, he says, earns roughly DM10 an hour after deductions. His employer has to charge about DM50 an hour. An hour's work on the side costs a mere DM25 — and both parties benefit.

The contractor pays half the going rate and the tradesman earns more than twice his normal take-home pay.

'Combating unemployment is the best way of fighting moonlighting,' says Bernd Schütz of IG Bau, the building workers' union, in Frankfurt.

In principle he too is strictly opposed to moonlighting. But he sees it as 'a way of making ends meet' for unemployed men who have difficulty in finding a job

(for age or health reasons, say). IG Bau sees cowboy employers as an even more serious problem. They are the firms that send in entire gangs of workers for whom tax and insurance are not paid.

"On a small scale and an individual basis," he says, "the economy can cope with moonlighting."

To enable bona fide employers to get a wink's sleep the Rhine-Main Handwerkskammer employs an ex-police officer as a private eye. He investigates complaints made by tradesmen, neighbours and customers.

A building site in Rodgau-Jügesheim, south of Frankfurt, is a typical example of his day's work. It is half an hour's drive from his office. On the site he finds two bricklayers building the foundations.

Asked how much they are being paid, they simultaneously assure him that they are working for nothing — as a personal favour.

The 'private eye' makes a note of the time, place and identity of the building workers.

He then calls on the contractor, two minutes' drive away in Jügesheim. He too says they are close personal friends who are doing him a personal favour.

But their respective statements contradict each other. The bricklayers say they and the contractor drink their beer at the same 'local,' whereas the contractor says they have been close friends since meeting on holiday in Yugoslavia.

The 'private eye' is in no doubt that this is a clear case of moonlighting. He has come across the two bricklayers in a similar situation in the past. They are, in his view, professional 'cowboys.'

He notifies the local government authority in Darmstadt, the inland revenue, the health insurance and the labour exchange. Official investigations then begin.

These two are but a drop in the ocean. The chamber's 'private eye' investigates roughly 700 cases a year, 300 of which he refers to Darmstadt.

Last year fines totalling over DM600,000 were imposed in 138 cases. The highest single fine was DM80,000.

Fines have increased substantially in number in recent years, but in most cases they amount to between DM2,000 and DM4,000, which hardly bears comparison with estimated turnover of DM2bn.

Otto Hegen says the state ought to play a more active role. The authorities ought to do more investigating. But the authorities are so short of staff that they see no likelihood of being able to do so.

Besides, it's an ill wind that blows nobody good. Building-materials suppliers earn a good living from what moonlighters buy, and do-it-yourself centres owe them much of their turnover.

Many a building would not have been built if the lower rates charged by moonlighters had been out of the question.

On bad days the private eye feels his job can be disappointing. He frequently makes no headway whatever.

It is often extremely difficult to prove that work is being done for pay on which tax and insurance are not paid, as he knows only too well.

Yet he untriringly works a six-day week, paying tax and insurance on his own salary, to track offenders down.

Johann Mohr
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 30 August 1988)

No hope of a decline in unemployment

Munich economists see no hope of a decline in unemployment this decade. They expect it to continue to increase, slowly but surely.

The Ifo economic research institute forecasts about 50,000 more jobless at the end of this year than at the end of 1987 and average unemployment of 2,300,000 next year, or a further increase of 30,000.

This trend is largely due to the growing number of people of working age. This year should end with a fairly bumper net increase of 100,000 in Germans of working age, not to mention the growing influence of ethnic German migrants from Eastern Europe.

Besides, this year has seen an above-average growth rate in the number of migrant workers, by over 50,000, while next year the end of early retirement provisions is sure to affect the figures.

New jobs will not be enough to absorb this increase in manpower. Ifo estimates the number of new jobs created this year at 130,000, or 25,000 more than in 1987.

This increase is largely due to the overall increase in output. The construction industry, despite a high growth rate, has made little or no contribution by way of new jobs.

In manufacturing industry continued economic recovery has only recently been reflected in extra staff being hired, for most part only in the capital goods industry.

By mid-1988 the higher number of new jobs was due almost exclusively to the service trades.

Since mid-1987 they have hired an extra 190,000 men and women, while the payroll has declined by 60,000 in manufacturing industry and by 15,000 in agriculture.

In the process part-time working has assumed increasing importance, with 15 per cent of staff in the service trades

Frankfurter Allgemeine

working part-time, as against 3.5 per cent in industry.

In the retail trades and at the Bundespost one job in five is part-time. Last year and this, over half the new hirings were (or have been) part-timers.

The number of women gainfully employed has increased faster than that of men. Between the end of 1983 and mid-1988 women accounted for over 500,000 of 730,000 new jobs created.

In the service trades 850,000 new jobs were created in this three-and-a-half-year period.

Another clear trend has been in favour of salaried, white-collar staff (as opposed to wage-earners). Seven out of eight new jobs were salary-earning.

There may be growing complaints about a shortage of skilled workers. Ifo research staff say, but they are limited in the main to higher-growth regions.

Besides, many skilled workers are happy to do semi-skilled work because it pays better.

Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 29 August 1988)

■ ADVERTISING

Defining the use and misuse of women

Advertising battles everywhere for attention — in newspapers, magazines, on the radio and television, on street hoardings.

Eye-catching is the essence. Women are eye-catching. The arguments about the image of women as presented in advertising have sometimes taken on grotesque forms in a time of female emanicipation and increasing public sensitivity to women's problems.

The German Advertising Council, the Bonn-based body that voluntarily exercises controls over the industry, pointed out years ago that it disapproved of representing women in a disparaging, disrespectful or degrading manner in advertising.

The Council went on to point out that it was not in advertisers' interests to publish anti-female or discriminatory advertising; women's rejection of the advertising could have an effect on the product.

This has been familiar wisdom to advertising executives and designers for a long time, and has ensured that the depiction of naked women in advertising has a rarity value.

After an examination of 2,614 ads at the beginning of this year by the Advertising Council — the organisation also deals with public complaints about advertising — the controllers confirmed that only five (0.2 per cent) TV ads showed nakedness which had nothing to do with the product advertised.

There were 26 depictions of unclothed women. In most cases the depiction had a direct and obvious connection with the product advertised — bath salts, stockings, plasters for rheumatism, suntan equipment and so on.

A recent survey conducted by the Ennid Institute, Bielefeld, showed how women's self-assurance has changed: 78 per cent of the women questioned had nothing against displays of female nakedness in advertising. 26 per cent were irritated by repeated displays of naked females, only four per cent were offended, while 59 per cent were indifferent.

Another study from Mannheim University showed how women were depicted in advertising. They were shown in various social backgrounds in this order of frequency: leisure (33 per cent), the world of work and careers (21 per cent) and in third place, the women in family life (19 per cent).

The image of "the little wife in the kitchen" has long been a thing of the past. The results of objective surveys of this kind are apparently unknown in government circles in Bonn or have been ignored.

Emancipation fanatics devote themselves with zeal to alleged incidents of female discrimination in advertising, led by officials at the Family Affairs Ministry, who have increased the suspicion that apparently there are no real problems any longer for the implementation of equal opportunities for men and women in our society.

Such apostles of equal opportunity in the Family Affairs Ministry raise a smile rather than stimulate serious consideration of the matter in their far-fetched interpretations of the contents

of advertisements. CDU media expert Dieter Weirich recently took a close look at the cases that were cause for complaint by the Family Affairs Ministry to the Advertising Council.

Bundestag member Weirich said: "A woman wearing an expensive necklace with an ordinary low-cut gown, which should the worst come to the worst radiate something erotic for furtive visitors to sex shops, advertised a computer print-out machine. The ad copy read 'Some like it hot.' The youth protection department of the Family Affairs Ministry protested that this was anti-feminist."

The Institute for Consumer and Behaviour Research at the University of the Saar says this is because there is an excess of information in this country of 98 per cent — just like in America and Japan.

The excess increases year after year, because information is being provided faster than the demand for it.

Advertising, which by its presentation more strongly stimulates the consumer, has a better chance of making headway against competing advertising.

As consumers react to a large extent automatically to the employment of stimulation techniques, the consumer's knowledge of the market is determined to a considerable extent by the stimulation potential of the various advertising campaigns.

In other words, it comes to piloting attention towards a product and with that to a "hidden persuader" influence on the media public's view of the market.

TV advertising is also only watched sketchily. Viewers' contact with the ads talls off because of a lack of interest more often than not in the first half of the ad.

These results are confirmed by various surveys conducted by research institutes.

Of the two seconds the consumer gives over to an advertisement in a magazine, more than a half of this time is spent looking at the picture. There is less than a second remaining to take in the advertising text. This is enough time to take in a headline containing a few words.

An exception is advertising directed at deeply involved target groups, such as ads that concern AIDS. Such exceptions are rare, however.

Those who expect advertising to perform an informational function should bear these facts in mind.

Advertising does include information indeed. On average between 35 to 40 seconds would be needed to take in the information on an advertising page.

The actual transfer of information is limited, reduced to a viewing time of two seconds, so that the information gleaned is only a fragmentary part of the whole advertising message.

Pictures are particularly suitable for achieving these aims because they catch the eye more, they can make the reality more credible and can be remembered better than a message in words.

Pictures can be processed in the memory automatically with less effort. This is why the use of pictures is the ideal way to influence passive and uninvolved consumers.

From a political point of view this presents problems. If one wants to regulate advertising messages included in advertising it is of prime importance that the use of pictures should be regulated also. In discussions about regulating advertising this aspect is usually ignored.

The aim is to make a brand conspicuous, to make a brand-name well-known, for all practical purposes factual information about a product will no longer be provided. (Additional information will be provided by other channels apart from advertising.)

Their reasons were that witch hunts were the beginning of the suppression of women. They had misgivings about the associations "Witch Isabell" would have in the minds of young people, such as persuading men from the path of virtue, murdering children and so on.

Such examples only show how ridiculous bureaucrats can react. But the Family Affairs Ministry has confirmed that there has been a decline in the number of cases of advertising discrimination.

These apostles of equal opportunity in the Family Affairs Ministry raise a smile rather than stimulate serious consideration of the matter in their far-fetched interpretations of the contents

Continued on page 10

Problem: a deluge; the aim: making your drop drip first

So much advertising is floating around that people are taking less notice of it.

A research body says the German consumer takes notice of less than 2 per cent of the advertising he or she sees. The rest is consigned to the rubbish bin or is ignored.

The Institute for Consumer and Behaviour Research at the University of the Saar says this is because there is an excess of information in this country of 98 per cent — just like in America and Japan.

The excess increases year after year, because information is being provided faster than the demand for it.

Advertising, which by its presentation more strongly stimulates the consumer, has a better chance of making headway against competing advertising.

As consumers react to a large extent automatically to the employment of stimulation techniques, the consumer's knowledge of the market is determined to a considerable extent by the stimulation potential of the various advertising campaigns.

In other words, it comes to piloting attention towards a product and with that to a "hidden persuader" influence on the media public's view of the market.

TV advertising is also only watched sketchily. Viewers' contact with the ads falls off because of a lack of interest more often than not in the first half of the ad.

These results are confirmed by various surveys conducted by research institutes.

Of the two seconds the consumer gives over to an advertisement in a magazine, more than a half of this time is spent looking at the picture. There is less than a second remaining to take in the advertising text. This is enough time to take in a headline containing a few words.

An exception is advertising directed at deeply involved target groups, such as ads that concern AIDS. Such exceptions are rare, however.

Those who expect advertising to perform an informational function should bear these facts in mind.

Advertising does include information indeed. On average between 35 to 40 seconds would be needed to take in the information on an advertising page.

The actual transfer of information is limited, reduced to a viewing time of two seconds, so that the information gleaned is only a fragmentary part of the whole advertising message.

Pictures are particularly suitable for achieving these aims because they catch the eye more, they can make the reality more credible and can be remembered better than a message in words.

Pictures can be processed in the memory automatically with less effort. This is why the use of pictures is the ideal way to influence passive and uninvolved consumers.

From a political point of view this presents problems. If one wants to regulate advertising messages included in advertising it is of prime importance that the use of pictures should be regulated also. In discussions about regulating advertising this aspect is usually ignored.

The aim is to make a brand conspicuous, to make a brand-name well-known, for all practical purposes factual information about a product will no longer be provided. (Additional information will be provided by other channels apart from advertising.)

Whether a product is brought to consumers' attention and is accepted will depend on whether the advertisement does not sink unnoticed in the flood of advertising.

Pictures heighten the consumer's awareness of realities without his being able to control this knowingly.

It should not be overlooked that such effects are not limited to advertising. They appear in every system of communication.

Werner Knebel-Riel

(Das Parlament, Bonn, 12 August 1988)

■ AVIATION

Bid to develop vertical take-off aircraft for commercial and military use

DEUTSCHE ALLIANCE
SONNTAGSBLATT

Twenty-five years after the first vertical take-off by a German aircraft, fresh attempts are being made to get a commercial aircraft airborne from a standing start.

Dornier are working with Bell and Boeing on the VTOL Osprey, a military transporter which could be converted to civilian use, for the US Defense Department. Prototypes are expected to be airborne by 1991.

Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm have joined forces with British, French, Italian and Spanish manufacturers to design and build the Eurofar, or European Future Advanced Rotorcraft, unveiled at the Hanover air show last May.

They were the VJ 101 fighter, the VAK 191 reconnaissance fighter and the Do 31 transporter. All three successfully switched from hover to forward flight and gained international acclaim.

But they all ended up as museum exhibits, partly for technical reasons and on conceptual grounds — but partly because the German air force command was so shocked by the swift succession of crashes by Luftwaffe Lockheed Starfighters that they decided discretion was the better part of valour where untried and untested progress was concerned.

It is ironic that the Germans have now decided, almost 25 years to the day after the first vertical take-off by a German plane (the VJ 101 X1 on 8 October 1963), to rejoin the fray.

This time the venture is planned on a smaller scale, using a conventional rotor rather than a jet, but even so German aerospace firms are back in business.

Dornier, for instance, have joined forces with Bell and Boeing to develop swing-rotor aircraft for the German market.

Dornier can look back on invaluable experience with the Do 31, the world's first vertical take-off transport aircraft, while the new model will be based on the Bell Boeing V-22 Osprey, a bigger and more powerful brother of the tried and trusted Bell XV-15.

The techniques available at the time were felt to be too expensive, to require too much maintenance and to be too complicated to warrant the risks that would be run in carrying passengers.

Work on swing rotors was never entirely abandoned, however. Jets or rotors have at times been designed to tilt at the wingtip, making vertical take-off and landing possible.

On other occasions the swing-wing concept was preferred or the jet was to be reversed or diverted to enable aircraft to hover.

This principle is incorporated in the Harrier, the British jump jet, with its jets pointing either back or down for the corresponding thrust.

In the Federal Republic of Germany

630kph, or 340 knots, and could, with its take-off weight of roughly 25 tonnes, be used as an air taxi or commuter aircraft seating 35-40 passengers.

Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm would like to prove that a swing-rotor aircraft can successfully combine the helicopter's hover with the cruising speed of conventional planes.

Eurofar is to consist solely of improvements: new and improved technology, low-cost materials, new engines and, hopefully, greater economy and profitability.

The Eurofar is described by MBB as "a convertible helicopter, with wings with tilting rotors at their tips. Arranged horizontally, these rotors make vertical take-off and landing possible; arranged vertically, they transform the aircraft into a conventional propeller plane capable of travelling at conventional cruising speeds.

In comparison with today's conventional helicopters it will travel at twice the speed and have twice the range. A cyclical steering system will make the Eurofar highly manoeuvrable in its helicopter configuration and well-behaved in transition to its conventional aircraft configuration.

A so-called reference model on which research work by the Eurofar consortium based has the following data:

- Weight: roughly 13 tonnes at take-off

- Wingspan: 15 metres (49ft)

- Fuselage length: 19 metres (62ft)

- Rotor diameter: 11 metres (36ft, which is unusually long)

- Cruising speed: 850kph (460 knots) at 7,500 metres (24,600ft)

- Carbon-fibre fuselage seating 30 passengers.

The Eurofar's role is envisaged mainly as a commercial, regional, commuter and offshore supply aircraft. Market research is also probing the prospects for city-centre helipads.

Military versions are naturally envisaged too, for transport, support, supply, rescue and ship-based operations.

Whether the Eurofar will stand any military chance in Europe may well depend on whether the extremely expensive MFA multi-lateral fighter aircraft will leave European countries' defence budgets with any spare cash to invest in the idea.

One can only wish the aircraft industry well. May its latest VTOL ventures prove "tiltproof" — figuratively speaking.

Gerhard Taube
(Deutsche Allgemeine Sonntagsblatt, Hamburg, 28 August 1988)

Heliports are said to hold the key. Inevitably so, as aircraft designers and manufacturers are keen to sell their products. Counter-arguments have usually been ignored.

Asked how he rated the prospects of combination rotor- and propeller-engined planes, a Lufthansa spokesman said in 1989:

"Technically and operationally they would be a welcome step forward, but we doubt whether they can ever be run at a profit."

Eurofar is to consist solely of improvements: new and improved technology, low-cost materials, new engines and, hopefully, greater economy and profitability.

The Eurofar is described by MBB as "a convertible helicopter, with wings with tilting rotors at their tips. Arranged horizontally, these rotors make vertical take-off and landing possible; arranged vertically, they transform the aircraft into a conventional propeller plane capable of travelling at conventional cruising speeds.

In comparison with today's conventional helicopters it will travel at twice the speed and have twice the range. A cyclical steering system will make the Eurofar highly manoeuvrable in its helicopter configuration and well-behaved in transition to its conventional aircraft configuration.

A so-called reference model on which

research work by the Eurofar consortium based has the following data:

- Weight: roughly 13 tonnes at take-off

- Wingspan: 15 metres (49ft)

- Fuselage length: 19 metres (62ft)

- Rotor diameter: 11 metres (36ft, which is unusually long)

- Cruising speed: 850kph (460 knots) at 7,500 metres (24,600ft)

- Carbon-fibre fuselage seating 30 passengers.

The Eurofar's role is envisaged mainly as a commercial, regional, commuter and offshore supply aircraft. Market research is also probing the prospects for city-centre helipads.

Military versions are naturally envisaged too, for transport, support, supply, rescue and ship-based operations.

Whether the Eurofar will stand any military chance in Europe may well depend on whether the extremely expensive MFA multi-lateral fighter aircraft will leave European countries' defence budgets with any spare cash to invest in the idea.

One can only wish the aircraft industry well. May its latest VTOL ventures prove "tiltproof" — figuratively speaking.

Gerhard Taube

(Deutsche Allgemeine Sonntagsblatt, Hamburg, 28 August 1988)

220,000 suppliers of 75,000 products 'made in Germany'



Who manufactures what?

■ THE THEATRE

A director and his unpardonable search for perfection

RHEINISCHER MERKUR

There is no praise like a colleague's praise — particularly when that colleague is a theatre director.

"Peter Stein is the best director in Germany, the only champion of the German theatre," Claus Peymann told a national magazine in an interview. "You might like my like my productions but you have to admire his. He is the world champion in this country."

Peymann is the director of the Vienna Burgtheater. Stein was the director of the Schaubühne in West Berlin where the both of them had begun working together in 1970.

It was here at the trade-union-owned theatre that they had begun introducing democracy and politics to the theatre. They never looked back — until now.

Peymann, who for years had dominated West German municipal theatre with his companies in Stuttgart and Bochum, then left Germany to go take the post in Vienna.

He got into trouble over a "kandid" magazine interview which almost cost him his job. Little wonder, because for foolishness, it stands out on its own.

Stein ended his association with the Schaubühne four years ago after a series of highly successful productions.

Twenty years ago, the two directors were the first to try and break the all-powerful strength of the director by introducing joint decision-making involving the entire company.

They had wanted to put their ideas into operation in the Frankfurt Schauspiel theatre but failed. They had to wait a few years for Berlin for another chance.

It was not Peter Stein's first defeat. He was sacked from Munich's Kammer-Spiel theatre in 1968 when, after he risked putting on his much-praised production of Edward Bond's *Saved* (1967), he allowed collections to be made in the theatre foyer for the Vietnamese Liberation Movement at the end of his production of Peter Weiss's *Vietnam-Diskurs*.

He went for a short time to Zürich but his term there ended with angry citizens' protests.

As a young guest director he put on stage Goethe's *Torquato Tasso* in Bremen in 1969. After the première the critics said that a new era had dawned in German theatre.

Stein's era began with Goethe. He raised Berlin's Schaubühne to prominence in European theatre during the 15 years he worked there.

Now, having left the theatre, he has been awarded Frankfurt's Goethe Prize, a kind of national award. Previous recipients include Hermann Hesse, Thomas Mann, Walter Gropius, Georg Lukács and Ernst Jünger.

The citation for the award speaks of "twenty years of continuity," and this was right, although perhaps in a way different to what the jury intended.

Looking back to troubled 1968 there was nothing to read about success. The 1968 generation, the generation of student unrest, was used more to disappointments than to victories.

But this generation did attempt to develop artistic productivity from new working methods, understanding theatre as an analytical instrument in the presentation of social processes, in short the Schaubühne and Peter Stein.

From the moment they started at the new West Berlin theatre their programme was pre-determined and targeted. It included Brecht's adaptation of Maxim Gorky's revolutionary drama *Mother with Therese Giehse* in the main role.

This programme also included, for instance, studying Karl Marx, a collective system of fees and lengthy, textual rehearsals. The list of plays to be produced and decisions affecting personnel were made jointly.

Many people in Berlin, bedevilled by demonstrations, were angry that the "red theatre" was subsidised by the Senate.

The High Priest of drama criticism in Berlin, Friedrich Luft, took "the excellent young people" under his wing.

Therese Giehse made a perceptive comment about the 40-year-old Stein.

She said that he did not need "co-coated effects, no superfluous attempts at topicality. He made a play clear. He analysed it, but he did not change it. He is not a slick reproducer of a text."

The Schaubühne method functioned because the programme included for everyone concerned, not revolution but theatre. This was so because artistic director Stein managed the theatre and consistently listened to views not his own (co-director Claus Peymann again departed after working 18 months in the theatre.)

Klaus Michael Grüber and Luc Bondy, who did not see eye to eye with Stein, had worked with him.

It functioned also because for a fortunate period the best acting ensemble was brought together and worked enthusiastically together at the Schaubühne.

Bruno Ganz, Jutta Lampe, Otto Sander, Edith Clever, Michael König, Tina Engel, Peter Fitz, Libgart Schwarz, Udo Samel, Corinna Kirchoff, were all associated with Stein's theatre.

Then there were his guest stars: from Peter Lühr as the unforgettable Elector in Stein's *Kleist's Traum von Prinzen Homburg* (1972) to Johanna Hofner as Aissina in Chekhov's *Three Sisters* (1984).

In 1972 Stein said that directing a play meant for him "bringing out, the quirkinesses of the historical facts."

Fifteen years later he said: "My position is that I follow the author's intentions as closely as possible."

There is nothing to dispute here. From the beginning his direction has held true to three factors; the acting

script, the play's genesis and author, forming a unity. His production of Ibsen's *Peer Gynt* in 1971 was the epic Odyssey of a full bourgeois conquest of the world. His production of Gorky's *Sommergäste* in 1974 showed a persistence and anger at a society standing before inevitable radical change. Botho Strauss, who ceased being a theatre critic to take on the job as literary manager at the Schaubühne, was behind Stein's production of Ibsen and Gorky. Stein directed Strauss's *Trilogie des Wiederschen* in 1978. This play moved from self-analysis to historical analysis.

In garrulous idleness visitors to an art society's opening day collect together on stage. They represent an accurate psychological image of arty-crafty citizens of the Federal Republic of the mid-1970s. Stein's theatre is still more panorama than drama, bringing together people and situations, images of the times, which point beyond their origins to experiences of the here and now.

There is no accent on the individual; no single hero. The revolutionary Stein held conservatively to literature. For him the classics were not vehicles for dramatic escapades.

He paid attention to form and design, was true to content and developed the play's message. At the same time he had the courage to be dramatically adventurous and explored new territory for the stage.

He became ever bolder in utilising the confined acting space in the narrow Schaubühne stage.

Stein and his set-designer Karl-Ernst Herrmann produced Shakespeare's *As You Like It* in 1977 in the CCC film studios and the following year Strauss's *Grass und Klein*.

Then there were his guest stars: from

Peter Lühr as the unforgettable Elector in Stein's *Kleist's Traum von Prinzen Homburg* (1972) to Johanna Hofner as Aissina in Chekhov's *Three Sisters* (1984).

In 1972 Stein said that directing a play meant for him "bringing out, the quirkinesses of the historical facts."

Fifteen years later he said: "My position is that I follow the author's intentions as closely as possible."

There is nothing to dispute here. From the beginning his direction has held true to three factors; the acting

mands for the prohibition of particular advertising forms are aimed basically at the freedom of the press and information, for advertising is protected under the constitution.

The state is not charged with being an arbiter of taste. Let us argue about this or that advertisement but let us for heaven's sake put a stop to calls for new controlling bodies and legislation."

Lutz Kiehle, Dieter Wehrich is in the same political party as Minister Süssmuth. He said: "De-

The Goethe Prize-winner for 1988 does not deserve an obituary. Retiring at 51?

The ancient ghosts of the dead do not need to hop from foot to foot impatiently. Peter Stein is working on Goethe's *Faust*. Before that a production of Chekhov's *Three Sisters* at the Schaubühne.

Otto Riewoldt, (Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt, Bonn, 19 August 1988)



No obituary yet. Peter Stein at rehearsal.

(Photo: Ruth Walz)

was less and less a source of potential friction for Stein. He seemed to have achieved everything that he wanted.

But the insubstantial character of the dramatic art, the individual development of many comrades-in-arms, the excessive demands from the outside on every new production had changed the Schaubühne.

Stein's masterly presentation of Russia at the turn of the century in Chekhov's *Three Sisters* was the apotheosis of an ensemble that had nothing to equal it in post-war German theatre.

Even Brecht's East Berlin Ensemble only had seven for years. Stein's Schaubühne lasted twice as long.

In an interview on television with pupils from a Berlin gymnasium Stein succinctly said about his withdrawal from theatre management: "I've reached the bottom."

He had been slating reviews of the Chekhov production, not because something was lacking but because it was too perfect, too beautiful, too supremely good. His search for perfection was unpardonable in a theatrical landscape of mediocrity.

He has given himself a breathing space. He said that he wanted to clear his head and "restore myself without having to give, give, give, getting nothing in return."

He was asked if he planned to direct elsewhere. "Good lord, where should I go? Everywhere is in a mess." The Schaubühne is not so much in a mess as other theatres. He has returned to it after long intervals.

The last time was in 1987 with Racine's *Phaedra*, a classical tragedy about a queen's disastrous love, strong theatre in the grand manner.

He should not have to be a guest star in his own theatre, producer in Cardiff or Brussels, making short visits to West Berlin, teaching and taking his leisure in his new home Rome.

The Goethe Prize-winner for 1988 does not deserve an obituary. Retiring at 51?

The ancient ghosts of the dead do not need to hop from foot to foot impatiently. Peter Stein is working on Goethe's *Faust*. Before that a production of Chekhov's *Three Sisters* at the Schaubühne.

Otto Riewoldt, (Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt, Bonn, 26 August 1988)

■ PHILOSOPHY

They're changing the guard at Wuhan

from a common root as complementary aspects of a rationalistic subject-object arrangement.

Far from criticising the industrial use of thought, he wanted to reveal this fundamental technological outlook in the arts and theology (from God as the creator of the world to Man as the producer of the idea of God).

He might well play a leading role as an intermediary between adaptation and rejection, between modernistic and national-conservative currents of thought in China today.

Heidegger has been studied in China for some time. Wei Hsiung, who teaches in Peking, was Heidegger's assistant from 1933 to 1936.

The Chinese Journal of German Philosophy has clearly indicated in recent years the shift in emphasis that was so evident in Wuhan of all places.

Twenty years ago the Red Guards began their march on higher education in Wuhan, population five million. This year's congress, held at the provincial university, testified to the realignment of interest in its choice of overseas participants.

J. D. Sallis, editor of the US edition of Heidegger's writings, was invited to represent the United States.

Professor Hans-Georg Gadamer was invited to represent the Federal Republic of Germany (but was unable, for health reasons, to attend).

Heidegger, described by *Le Monde* as the greatest philosopher of the 20th century, is studied hesitantly in Germany on grounds of political circumspection.

For the younger generation a Heidegger-enriched Marxism can no longer be the home that ensures composure in the face of death by virtue of mere commitment.

American philosophers have championed him as a way out of the straitjacket of analytical philosophy, and they are welcome as intermediaries in China today.

Wherever you look," younger Chinese philosophers say, "above or below, Man has two homes. Yet maybe the fact that we have two homes is the reason why we can go back and forth between them."

This might be taken to refer to the homelessness of an approach not assundered by the vicissitudes of recent history. But the opposite is the case.

The younger generation, feeling hemmed in from above and below, stands where Chinese thought has always been at home: in the middle.

The interpretation of Man as a being midway between heaven and earth is es-

tremely important in the Chinese situation, partly relate to the political resolution of the Marxists of his day — and he is now an old man.

For the younger generation a Heidegger-enriched Marxism can no longer be the home that ensures composure in the face of death by virtue of mere commitment.

Relatively few philosophers from the Federal Republic of Germany were present, however: a number of younger people and a mere five established philosophers.

They were:

- Heinrich Beck from Bamberg, who took part in the round table debate on philosophy in East and West;
- Jürgen Habermas from Frankfurt, who chaired a congress session;
- Wolfgang Kluxen from Bonn, who headed a section dealing with philosophy in the Ancient World;
- Klaus Oehler from Hamburg, a speaker and chairman of the meeting of the Charles Peirce Society;
- I. Albert Menne, was the fifth German speaker, my paper forming part of the logic section.

They were:

- Heinrich Beck from Bamberg, who took part in the round table debate on philosophy in East and West;
- Jürgen Habermas from Frankfurt, who chaired a congress session;
- Wolfgang Kluxen from Bonn, who headed a section dealing with philosophy in the Ancient World;
- Klaus Oehler from Hamburg, a speaker and chairman of the meeting of the Charles Peirce Society;
- I. Albert Menne, was the fifth German speaker, my paper forming part of the logic section.

They were:

- Heinrich Beck from Bamberg, who took part in the round table debate on philosophy in East and West;
- Jürgen Habermas from Frankfurt, who chaired a congress session;
- Wolfgang Kluxen from Bonn, who headed a section dealing with philosophy in the Ancient World;
- Klaus Oehler from Hamburg, a speaker and chairman of the meeting of the Charles Peirce Society;
- I. Albert Menne, was the fifth German speaker, my paper forming part of the logic section.

They were:

- Heinrich Beck from Bamberg, who took part in the round table debate on philosophy in East and West;
- Jürgen Habermas from Frankfurt, who chaired a congress session;
- Wolfgang Kluxen from Bonn, who headed a section dealing with philosophy in the Ancient World;
- Klaus Oehler from Hamburg, a speaker and chairman of the meeting of the Charles Peirce Society;
- I. Albert Menne, was the fifth German speaker, my paper forming part of the logic section.

They were:

- Heinrich Beck from Bamberg, who took part in the round table debate on philosophy in East and West;
- Jürgen Habermas from Frankfurt, who chaired a congress session;
- Wolfgang Kluxen from Bonn, who headed a section dealing with philosophy in the Ancient World;
- Klaus Oehler from Hamburg, a speaker and chairman of the meeting of the Charles Peirce Society;
- I. Albert Menne, was the fifth German speaker, my paper forming part of the logic section.

They were:

- Heinrich Beck from Bamberg, who took part in the round table debate on philosophy in East and West;
- Jürgen Habermas from Frankfurt, who chaired a congress session;
- Wolfgang Kluxen from Bonn, who headed a section dealing with philosophy in the Ancient World;
- Klaus Oehler from Hamburg, a speaker and chairman of the meeting of the Charles Peirce Society;
- I. Albert Menne, was the fifth German speaker, my paper forming part of the logic section.

They were:

- Heinrich Beck from Bamberg, who took part in the round table debate on philosophy in East and West;
- Jürgen Habermas from Frankfurt, who chaired a congress session;
- Wolfgang Kluxen from Bonn, who headed a section dealing with philosophy in the Ancient World;
- Klaus Oehler from Hamburg, a speaker and chairman of the meeting of the Charles Peirce Society;
- I. Albert Menne, was the fifth German speaker, my paper forming part of the logic section.

They were:

- Heinrich Beck from Bamberg, who took part in the round table debate on philosophy in East and West;
- Jürgen Habermas from Frankfurt, who chaired a congress session;
- Wolfgang Kluxen from Bonn, who headed a section dealing with philosophy in the Ancient World;
- Klaus Oehler from Hamburg, a speaker and chairman of the meeting of the Charles Peirce Society;
- I. Albert Menne, was the fifth German speaker, my paper forming part of the logic section.

■ BEHAVIOUR

Study suggests that genetic factors predominate in forming personality

The view that personality is moulded by family, class and education has long been under challenge.

Studies show that human qualities are based to a large extent on genetic factors and that environmental factors have unexpectedly subtle influences in an individual manner.

The entire edifice of conventional thought on the subject is brought down by Professor Jens Asendorpf of the Munich-based Max Planck Institute for Psychological Research in his book, *Keiner wie der andere*, published by Piper Verlag, Munich.

He says certain rough external conditions show themselves in the character-forming process of a small child such as membership of a social stratum, education, position in the family among brothers and sisters or neglect.

But he says it is not widely known that empirical tests have shown the limitations of these factors as a character former.

If, for example, a style of education did wield a great influence, a child adopted as a baby into a family with a natural child the same age would end up with similar mental characteristics as the natural child. But it doesn't work out that way. They are not more alike in the slightest way.

Ruled out

No support was found, either, for the view that a person's personality was moulded by the position that person held as a child among brothers and sisters, for example the first-born.

Accurate statistical analysis emphasises that any kind of person could grow up from any position in the order of brothers and sisters.

Finally Professor Asendorpf has knocked on the head the idea, dear to followers of the Freudian school of thought, that traumatic experiences in early childhood set a child irreversibly on a definite path of mental development.

The Professor cites traumatic experiences such as deprivation of a mother's love, or the lack of a person close to the child to whom the child can relate. Only two examples, of the many that have become well-known in the meantime, disputing the Freudian position, are to be mentioned here from Professor Asendorpf's book.

People with a psychic illness, depression for example, have not experienced the loss of one or the other parent in early childhood any more often than mentally healthy people.

Furthermore, being brought up in a children's home in the child's early years, often associated with changing and superficial care and attention, is rarely the sole cause of adverse psychic developments.

Professor Asendorpf said that the fact must be taken into consideration that the effect of an environmental factor stands or falls depending on the genotype, that is the total of inherited factors of the person concerned.

He said that various genotypes react differently to the same environmental influences.

Only in the last few years has behav-

DER TAGESSPIEGEL

cultural genetics, aided by studies of twins, adopted children and families, unearthed findings, some surprising, about the manner and extent of inherited influences.

Only by using these methods can scientists substantiate the influence of genetic and environmental factors on personality characteristics.

Identical twins, for example, brought up together, have exactly the same genetic make-up and a correspondingly similar family life.

Nethertheless personality differences refer conclusively back to environment factors, that do not have an influence on each of the twins.

Adopted siblings, on the other hand, only share the same family environment, without sharing a genetic factor.

Possible similarities stem therefore from corresponding family conditions.

On the basis of these techniques only a few research teams have calculated how extensive the influence of genetic codes is on the shaping of social-emotional personality characteristics — for instance domination, aggression, shyness and introspection.

In Professor Asendorpf's view the hereditary part of the personality, depending on the type and dimension of it, amounts to between 40 and 50 per cent.

A research team, working with the American psychologists Thomas Bouchard and David Lykken, have come up with some amazing results after an extensive study of identical and non-identical twins, brought up together and separately.

Their results have been published in the *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*.

They found that only 50 per cent of social-emotional personality differences originated from genetic make-up.

But as differences of between 15 to 30 per cent originated from the unreliability of the tests employed, there remains between 20 and 35 per cent due to environmental influences.

Only two examples, of the many that have become well-known in the meantime, disputing the Freudian position, are to be mentioned here from Professor Asendorpf's book.

According to Professor Asendorpf another result from behavioural genet-

Karl Popper

Continued from page 11

loosely formulated, that virtually anything could be discussed.

Yet the two speakers each dealt with a specific aspect.

Michael Dummett, the Oxford logician, used the methods of analytical philosophy to outline Frege's theory of sense, meaning and ideas.

Yet that is not convincing inasmuch as it would make the "lone thinker" impossible.

Albert Menne

(Die Welt, Bonn, 22 August 1988)

In his paper, which was read in his

absence, he investigated the scope of science and the significance of scientific and pre-scientific knowledge.

The chairman then sought to explain the precondition for the possibility of thought.

As speech could only be learnt when teacher and pupil shared similar associations between word and object, he felt the possibility of communication was the precondition for thought.

Gilles Granger of the Collège de France, Paris, was unable to attend in person because of an accident.

Only in the last few years has behav-

factors. It is possible to imagine, however, that experiences with friends and acquaintances come under this.

Perhaps this also includes personal experiences and knowledge of life such as illness, watching television or being together with a teacher in school.

The insignificance of "shared" environment leads sometimes to unbelievable consequences.

Various studies show that identical twins who grow up separately, are more similar in certain personality characteristics, such as the similarity of the degree of introversion for example, than twins who grow up together.

It is possible that twins who grow up together are under pressure to develop an individual identity. Twins who grow up separately are spared this pressure for obvious reasons.

In any case, according to Asendorpf, we have not even basically investigated the complex inter-relationship between disposition and the environment.

Rolf Degen
(Der Tagesspiegel, Berlin, 20 August 1988)

Warning that aptitude testing is falling into disrepute

Widespread public opposition is developing to some methods of selecting job applicants.

One of the main reasons for the objection is high unemployment. The issue is principally to do with psychological aptitude tests.

The question of aptitude testing was the main point for discussion at the 30th conference of the employment and industrial psychology section of the German Psychologists Association, in Cologne.

In a public hearing, specialists said that no alternatives were conceivable to present psychological investigation methods, provided that they were based closely on the rules of scientific testing theories.

Aptitude testing should not be reduced to applicant selection and test monitoring.

Psychological careers guidance and personnel selection are applied not only for better performance but also for allocating a worker a job that interests and is within his or her competence.

The characteristic requirements for an occupation to which the test applies should be defined more clearly in future, so that the procedure is organised as acceptably as possible to those concerned.

Professor Schuler said that aptitude tests should be entrusted to qualified psychologists. He said that it was shocking that in practice only 10 per cent of the tests were carried out under the supervision of qualified personnel.

He maintained that a difficult tool such as aptitude testing must be protected from use by unskilled people and the results being made public, and should the situation arise, protection given against the introduction of a kind of psychological "prescription" requirement for testing.

Only in this way can justifiable criticism be met and harm to a whole professional body be averted.

It is probable that people without psychological qualifications have asked questions that are an invasion of privacy, protected by Basic Law, going beyond the purposes of the test. This has contributed to bringing aptitude testing into public disrepute.

Only in rare cases is the production of a detailed psychological analysis justifiable.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 20 August 1988)

Who wants a Porsche when there's a Hoedus? ... Elkemeyer and solar-powered car.

(Photo: Viola Hauschild)

■ THE ENVIRONMENT

Solar-car-building doctor aims to beat bureaucrats

Klaus Elkemeyer, a Hanover doctor, wants solar energy more widely used as a source of power for motor vehicles on environmental grounds.

He says that the plants in his surgery are black instead of green and that more and more of his patients have lung and liver troubles. A third are allergic.

It is possible that twins who grow up together are under pressure to develop an individual identity. Twins who grow up separately are spared this pressure for obvious reasons.

In any case, according to Asendorpf, we have not even basically investigated the complex inter-relationship between disposition and the environment.

Rolf Degen
(Der Tagesspiegel, Berlin, 20 August 1988)

battery-powered brainchild of Cambridge computer manufacturer Sir Clive Sinclair; the Sinclair project was a commercial failure and the stock was revalued.

The rest is all his own work. He called his solar car Hoedus, after a small planet.

It is an open single-seater with 1.2 square metres of solar cells for a roof.

After being charged for two hours they store enough energy to power the vehicle's plastic wheels for an hour.

The Hoedus can do 30kmph (20mph) on a level surface and reaches 45kmph (nearly 30mph) in brilliant sunshine.

The vehicle weighs 42kg (92lb) and is powered by a 250-watt motor, the equivalent, he admits, of four 60-watt aluminium two-seater.

For the first few yards he pedals to ease the burden on the motor, which also powers a brake light and a horn; the Hoedus comes complete with wing mirrors, electronic controls and a rev counter.

He designed his first solar-powered vehicle during a holiday on the North Sea island of Langeoog three years ago. He has frequently put it through its paces on paths in the nature reserve behind his home. "Even people on horseback stopped and stared; we were soon chatting about environmental matters," Dr Elkemeyer says.

He soon convinced them that there was enough sunshine and daylight even in cloudy, overcast north Germany to keep a solar-powered car on the move in traffic.

He used the chassis of a Sinclair, the

Hoedus, which had been converted into a battery-powered vehicle by a local engineer.

He plans not to take no for an answer when he applies for a licence to run his next model, a pollution-free lightweight aluminium two-seater.

For the first few yards he pedals to ease the burden on the motor, which also powers a brake light and a horn; the Hoedus comes complete with wing mirrors, electronic controls and a rev counter.

He designed his first solar-powered vehicle during a holiday on the North Sea island of Langeoog three years ago. He has frequently put it through its paces on paths in the nature reserve behind his home. "Even people on horseback stopped and stared; we were soon chatting about environmental matters," Dr Elkemeyer says.

He soon convinced them that there was enough sunshine and daylight even in cloudy, overcast north Germany to keep a solar-powered car on the move in traffic.

He used the chassis of a Sinclair, the



Who wants a Porsche when there's a Hoedus? ... Elkemeyer and solar-powered car.

(Photo: Viola Hauschild)

China meeting

Continued from page 11

existence, it is also open from one human being to another. It is not just the essential nature of language but also of the human species." What is utopian is, in contrast, the idea of a "narrative poetry."

"The plants in my surgery, on a busy main road, are black not green. Environmental pollution is to blame."

"We can't afford to go like this much longer. Something must be done."

Before studying medicine he graduated in engineering and worked as a flying instructor.

After writing a thesis about problems of equilibrium he met Ulf Merbold, the first German astronaut. "We gave lectures at the same time, to audiences including NASA, and he persuaded me to attend a course for astronauts in Hamburg."

Dr Elkemeyer decided not to wait for the next German space mission. He felt solar power was a likelier prospect.

His local licensing authority was interested but refused to license the Hoedus as a motor vehicle. "They have their regulations," he says, "and assess my 42-kg car on the same basis as a vehicle weighing two tonnes."

He was, for instance, expected to design a 2,000-kilogram safety belt. He is no longer determined to see his single-seater licensed but he has not, by any stretch of the imagination, yet given up.

He and fellow-enthusiast Michael Qualmann, are working on a second model, a covered two-seater that will weigh 80kg (176lb) and have a more powerful motor.

He told the licensing authority well in advance to ensure there will be no problems when the prototype is ready in a few months.

He says: "We are not thinking in terms of series manufacture but of a prototype that has cost, say, DM 10,000 to be licensed."

"We are going to fight for a licence, risking trouble with the licensing authority if that's the way it has to be."

He and fellow-engineer Qualmann are keen to enlist the support of other solar power enthusiasts with specialised knowledge.

"An engineer specialising in motor vehicle mechanics and an engineer specialising in welding techniques would be most welcome," he says.

"When he isn't working at the drawing-board or in the workshop he is working on a book about the origin of man."

"But that is another aspect in the life of a doctor, an engineer and a man who also applied to qualify as an astronaut."

Detlef Bernhard Linke
(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt, Bonn, 26 August 1988)

Meteorological stations all over the world



supplied the data arranged in see-at-a-glance tables in these new reference works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency of thunderstorms.

These guides compiled over the years are invaluable both for practical purposes and for scientific research.

Basic facts and figures for every country in the world form a preface to the tables. The emphasis is on the country's natural statistics, on climate, population, trade and transport.

The guides are handy in size and flexibly bound, indispensable for daily use in commerce, industry and the travel trade.

Four volumes are available:

North and South America, 172 pp., DM 24.80;

Asia/Australia, 240 pp., DM 24.80;

Africa, 130 pp., DM 24.80;

Europe/U.S.S.R., 240 pp., DM 24.80.

F.A. Brockhaus, Postfach 1709, D-6200 Wiesbaden 1

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 20 August 1988)

Look it up in Brockhaus

■ ADDICTION TO ONE-ARMED BANDITS

Bright lights, whirling wheels and lots of money — lost

About 420,000 one-armed bandits click and roll in German amusement arcades. Five million people play them for an hour a week and 80,000 spend more than five hours in front of them.

The statistics, compiled by the Munich-based Institute for Therapy Research, reveal that an estimated 25,000 are obsessive players.

The players are losers to the tune of 1.5 billion marks a year. The profits are soaked up by the operators of the machines and the state. The *Länder* last year hauled in 4.1 billion in tax (some of this includes the take from other games of chance as well). The Hamburg figure was 81 million marks.

The scene behind the Hamburg *Haupthaus* in the old St Georg area is down-the-hill. Bars, street girls, bright neon signs.

Many of the lights belong to gambling halls. They promise the chance of a win. Nothing is said about the almost certain probability of loss.

Those who bend to the lure are poor. But they are more than that. Most are society's losers. The one-armed bandits hold out hopes for something brighter in life. A win amid the glitter.

In the 1970s, an unemployment became more widespread and there was an increase in the amount of time people had for leisure pursuits, there was a rapid increase in the number of fruit machines in operation and the number of people who played them.

One of them is 28-year-old Fritz Görtner (name changed). He had been trained as a waiter. He had difficulties in his relations with his family. Privately and in his job he could not see much of a future for himself.

His best friend was the one-armed bandit (fruit machine) in a gambling hall.

"When I was under stress, when I had problems at work and privately, when I was sick to death with everything and I had no way of compensating for this, I went and played the machines. In half an hour I had put myself right. I felt bloody good, although I had lost 50 marks.

"Sometimes I played two or three machines at the same time, and when you got something out of one you had the feeling you were a winner, which you were not in society.

"In this way you slipped gradually deeper into playing. When I felt bad I played. Then I felt better."

"But then I felt bad again, because I had lost. Nevertheless I went on playing so as to feel better. It was a spiral effect, downwards," he said.

When Fritz Görtner was broke he went moonlighting and borrowed money. "I was unbelievably resourceful. I borrowed from Peter to pay Paul," he said.

Eventually he fell into the hands of the credit sharks.

When Görtner had debts from playing alone running into DM15,000, he discovered a pile of red cards in St Georg gambling hall. He pocketed one.

Professor Hand said that there was fundamentally a considerable difference between a pathological player and an alcohol or drug addict.

He said that basically dependence on drugs affected the body, particularly the

hand and his assistants. They cured Fritz Professor Hand is head of the outpatients' behavioural therapy department in the psychiatric clinic of Hamburg University's Lippendorf Hospital.

This is the most experienced hospital department for treating fruit machine gamblers in the Federal Republic. It is also the only clinic that offers solely short-term treatment as outpatients. It was established in 1977.

Professor Hand says the only during the past three years have similar treatment centres been opened in Göttingen and Frankfurt.

When Görtner turned up for his first chat at the out-patient department of the behaviour therapy clinic he believed he was "a gambling addict."

It became clear to him after ten hours of therapy over a six-month period that he had not deteriorated into a pathological addiction, but that his passion for playing fruit machines was a flight from, and an expression of, the anxiety he felt about his personal problems. It was his way of coping with this anxiety.

Today he claims that he has got rid of his problem. Not that he suddenly stopped playing. That was not demanded of him.

In the course of talks and therapeutic training he was able to take positive action himself about his problems. Of his own accord he gradually stopped going to the amusement arcades.

He has now got over his shyness at meeting people. He has been able to get involved in a new circle of friends and he again has a girl-friend.

Görtner's case is typical of the patients who consult Professor Hand's clinic. He is an example for the professor and his team that playing machines is not an addiction in the medical sense of that word, as is maintained by an influential addiction lobby.

This lobby is battling to have fruit machine playing to excess recognised as an addiction by the old-age pension committee.

According to Professor Hand 95 per cent of the patients helped in his clinic do not come up to these criteria.

Bremen psychologist Gerhard Meyer is one of the most vehement advocates of the addiction theory. He underpins his theory with the fact that excessive players show the same symptoms as alcoholics.

They have, for example, an inability to abstain, a powerful urge to play more and more, they constantly look for cash to play with and they have withdrawal symptoms as well as inner restlessness, outbreaks of perspiring and symptoms of anxiety.

Meyer has not treated a fruit machine player himself, but has investigated self-help groups.

He works in close cooperation with the head of the Ochsenzoll district hospital in Hamburg, Berth Kellermann.

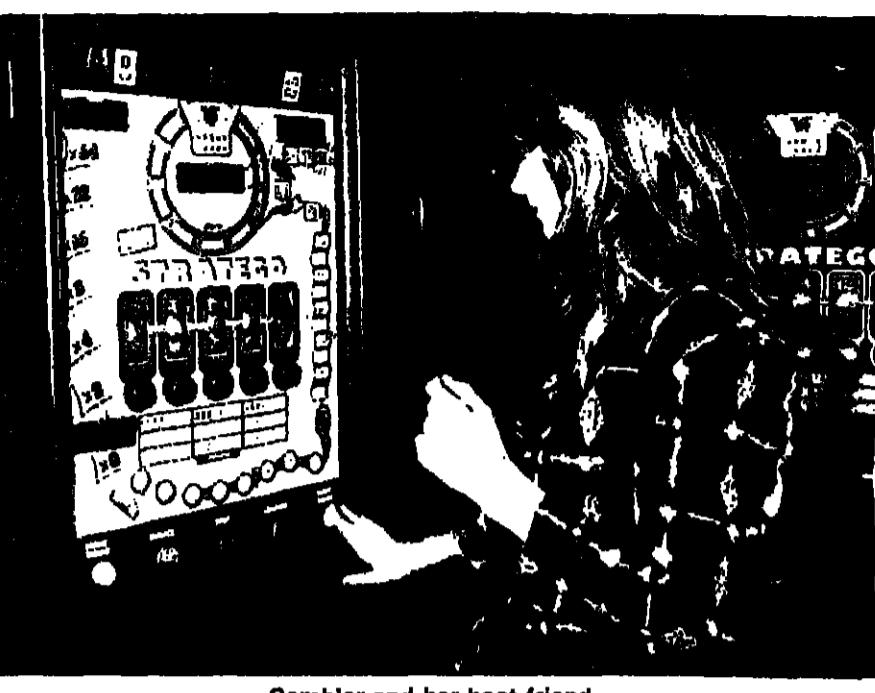
Kellermann treats fruit machine players in an in-patient therapy programme based on the addiction theory in groups, including alcoholics. This in-patient treatment lasts 11 weeks on average.

He also believes that excessive fruit machine playing is an addiction and so an illness for a life-time."

The representatives of the addiction theory and the Caritas Society, the Catholic charitable organisation, are straining every nerve to stamp fruit machine playing with the addiction label, but there has been no empirical investigation to date.

Wide areas of medical research are financed, or given financial support, by the pharmaceuticals industry without there being any criticism of this.

Kellermann said that his normal clinical work took up all his time and that of his assistants, so he has not been able to introduce him to Professor Iver



Gambler and her best friend.

(Photo: dpa)

brain, impairing markedly intellectual and emotional reactions and a person's intellectual abilities and emotional life.

There was no question of a pathological addiction, but that his passion for playing fruit machines was a flight from, and an expression of, the anxiety he felt about his personal problems. It was his way of coping with this anxiety.

For this reason we do not talk about an addiction but of behaviour symptoms of a neurotic or depressive nature."

Professor Hand referred to the fact that Alcoholics Anonymous and people involved in drug-addiction therapy claimed that an important feature of an addiction is that it has a lifelong duration and is incurable. It can only be suppressed by total abstinence.

According to Professor Hand a study of 130 former player patients over a period from one to five years shows a success quota of 60 per cent.

About a half of them eventually refrained from playing altogether, the other half so reduced their playing habit "that it was no longer a problem in their work or private lives."

Professor Hand said: "There has so far only been one study in Scotland of the long-term effects of self-help groups showing an abstinence quota of seven per cent." He was speaking at recent public hearing by the economic affairs committee of the Bundestag.

Although the Hamburg out-patient treatment method has been successful over a period of many years, its future is uncertain.

Neither central government nor the Hamburg state government are prepared to make essential funds available to ensure the continuance of this establishment in the long-term.

It is said that there is no cash available, and this is said although the federal states last year pocketed DM1.1bn from the gamblers' passion for roulette, "lotto" and other games of chance, according to figures provided by the Federal Statistics Office, Wiesbaden.

Hamburg earned DM81 million last year alone from the city's gambling casinos.

After the Family Affairs Ministry in Bonn sent Professor Hand packing with his request for financial support with the request for financial support with the pharmaceuticals industry without an illness for a life-time."

The representatives of the addiction theory and the Caritas Society, the Catholic charitable organisation, are straining every nerve to stamp fruit machine playing with the addiction label, but there has been no empirical investigation to date.

Wide areas of medical research are financed, or given financial support, by the pharmaceuticals industry without there being any criticism of this.

He said that basically dependence on drugs affected the body, particularly the

■ SOCIETY

No social impediments to living in sin, but no legal safeguards, either

Frankfurter Allgemeine

The term *wilde Ehe* ("living in sin") is not used any more in tones of moral reproach. People live together without being married and few take any notice.

It is perhaps just as well, because it is a growing habit. Marriage is no longer regarded as a way of guaranteeing happiness and security; neither does it have any particular status in society.

It is estimated that between 1.5 and three million people live together without being married. An estimated 28 per cent decide for this form of living together as a long-term alternative to marriage. Most of them know that there are certain legal risks involved.

Young couples, the majority of unmarried couples, often live together as a sort of trial marriage. If a child is born or when income increases, they get married. The statistics don't say, of course, if such trial marriages lead to more durable legal marriages.

There are other grounds for avoiding or delaying marriage: perhaps a training allowance or orphan's allowance would be stopped.

Then there is the case of older people, perhaps in middle age, who have already been unsuccessfully married and want to avoid a relationship that might collapse and lead to financial disaster. Such people value their independence; sometimes they don't want to give up their name. The principle of marriage, the idea of entering into a life-long arrangement, does not appeal to them.

The Social Democrats don't go that far. Two of their members of parliament, Renate Schmidt and Herta Däubler-Gmelin, told a meeting in Bonn that the party did not want arrangements outside marriage to be placed on the same level as marriage.

Older people who live together without being married can come off badly financially: the woman has diminished claim to the man's pension, for example, if he dies first.

Complications over pensions led after the war to a so-called *Onkeliehe* (marriage with uncle) in which a war widow, not wishing to marry and lose her war-widow's pension, lived with a man. For purposes of social acceptance, the man was referred to as "uncle."

The child should be able to see its father if its parents separated. That meant there should be provision for both to have custody.

As long as cohabitation outside marriage runs satisfactorily, there are few legal difficulties. Sometimes, old regulations to do with, say social housing, are observed rather too literally by zealous officials and this causes absurdity.

One lawyer said: "In cases where things go wrong, it is easy to tear out

the hair over the extent of naivete and thoughtless trust."

Whoever wants to live together without a wedding ring must take much care legally than married people. But is this a reason for changing the whole approach to such unions by bringing their regulation closer to that of a normal marriage? All lawyers at the meeting warned against that.

In some other European countries, some new controls had been introduced, with good results; some of the most common problems had been reduced.

For example in France, it took only the signature of the town mayor at the bottom of a certificate of concubage to ensure that one partner was included in the medical insurance policy of the other or to enable, in the case of death, the surviving partner to take over the house they both lived in.

Parents need only make a declaration before a court to ensure that combined custody of a household not sealed by an institution.

In Scandinavian countries and in Holland, dual custody is awarded after a check to see that the interests of the child or children would be looked after.

A threat

Protection of the child is everyone's priority. But opponents of all changes to the laws governing domestic relationships see any change at all as a threat to the very institution of marriage.

But Herta Däubler-Gmelin says the child and not the marriage certificate is the important thing. She said that the state and its authorities must, for this reason, accommodate itself to the demands of relationships outside marriage.

In her book, *Freie Liebe — wilde Ehe*, (Free Love — Living in Sin) Hertha Schenk wrote: "What right has the state to decide that some relationships are registered and therefore worthy of support and that others are not?"

If a household is seen long term as a state of affairs that ought to be supported, then material privileges should be accorded it on the basis that it is a lasting relationship and not because it is a relationship that has merely officially declared an intention."

Maria Friesé

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 27 August 1988)

presumably go a long way towards reducing health care costs.

This short-term treatment for a playboy is not a new scheme, between DM500 and DM1,000, according to Professor Hand.

The 11-week in-patient treatment programme costs about DM15,000 according to Berth Kellermann.

Could it be that there are economic interests concealed in the haste to recognise "gaming addiction"? In the wake of all other "civilisation addictions" as an incurable illness?

In this connection a passage in a written statement made by Professor Hand for the economic affairs committee is worth taking note of:

"He wrote: 'The economic interests of the 'bet' industry (on addicts)' planned a long time ago and the jobs depending on this industry have to go to grief with drug addicts and has its problems with alcoholics. The tendency then today is to use these beds for 'non-drug addicts' to use up capacities.'

Fritz Görtner is unaware of those battles that are being waged about the therapy method he underwent. He only knows that he did not have to go to a clinic for 11 weeks for treatment for his fruit machine addiction.

"What a change that would have made to my life? When I came back home I would no longer have had a job. But step by step, I have rearranged my life," he said.

His "mistakes in arranging his life" were carefully put right together with his woman therapist — without any prohibitions and pressure.

Görtner said: "They built a ladder for me so that I could climb out of the hole I was in."

Volker Sklarke
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, 20 August 1988)